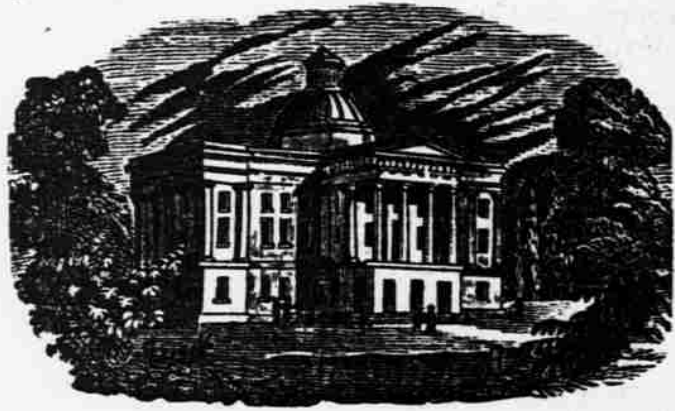


the identical THOMAS C. ELLERBE, now in custody. And so thought the Court, for it ordered him to prison, to await further developments.—Register.

The North Eastern Boundary.—The St. John Observer of the 12th inst. says: A number of American troops having marched from Houlton to the Madawaska, a detachment of the 43d Light Infantry has subsequently been despatched from Fredericton to the same neighborhood, to watch the movements of *Brother Jonathan*. Three officers and 60 rank and file, of 43d Light Infantry, are ordered to proceed from the garrison in St. John to Fredericton to-morrow morning, under command of Capt. Egerton.

To those who wish to be acquainted with the most approved mode of nourishing an inveterate border controversy, the germ of a future war, we recommend to watch the history of the proceedings in relation to the North Eastern Boundary.

Boston paper.



THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Wednesday, October 11, 1837.

To our Patrons.

We return our thanks to those of our Patrons who have favorably considered our request to settle their dues, and cannot but believe that the rest of our friends will attend to this matter by the first of November.

It is our wish and expectation to enlarge the STANDARD on that day; this will create an additional expense, not only at the commencement, but throughout the year. We find that we have not room enough to insert the valuable speeches of our friends in Congress, and other interesting matter, without encroaching largely on the variety that should distinguish the columns of a newspaper.—By this arrangement too, we shall be the better enabled to devote a portion of the paper, at the proper seasons, to moral tales, agricultural essays, &c.

The continued patronage bestowed upon the STANDARD, satisfies the Editor that he has met the views of the People in the course he has taken. He does not expect at all times to please all; but he trusts that no merited censure will arise, through a deviation from those Democratic Republican principles, inculcated by that Apostle of Liberty, Thomas Jefferson, and practised by those fathers of the Republic who succeeded him, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson; and a clear development of which is found in the Message of Mr. Van Buren, so far as those principles are involved in the subjects referred to.

In regard to his future course—the Editor finds himself strengthened in his convictions. The present time is peculiarly marked with the discussion of great and leading principles; and we rejoice to say that less devotion to men is exhibited at this time by the newspaper press, than at any former period of our Republic; the vile intriguer, the covert aristocrat, and the blustering and noisy demagogue, are alike amenable to the watchfulness of the press and the judgment of the people; and to its true character we trust the Press in this State and throughout the Union will attain—a Press, independent, not of principles, but of men; not of the will of the People, but of base subservience to individual ambition and vile intrigue; not of justice, honesty, and truth, but of fraud, deceit, and political and moral depravity.

The rejection of a national Bank; the disconnection of the Government from State Banks, and the curtailment of their power to do evil, are identical with the principles of democracy, and are auxiliary to the patriotic measures of those who are contending for the Rights of the People. A curtailment of commercial developments, is also essential to the well being of our country. We have seen an inordinate desire for wealth, fostered and encouraged by Banking Institutions, overcome the highest considerations of prudence, and sometimes of honesty, until a widely spread embarrassment has prevailed over our country, and indeed extended over both hemispheres; and the unfeeling class of every commercial nation on earth, have suffered from the imprudent, the thoughtless and the wicked conduct of the trading communities. In this country, the Government has been most libellously charged with promoting an evil, absolutely beyond the powers of a free, and even of a despotic Government. The people have, in some instances, been deceived, and have, at the elections, sustained those who either wilfully or blindly devoted themselves to the services of a portion of our citizens, who are bent on a moneyed despotism, as a refuge from the exercise of universal suffrage, and the principles of Liberty and equality. We sincerely hope that a brave and honest people may not become the victims of ambitious men, through unmeaning and reproachful appellations, and that "loco-foco," "agrarian," &c., will not be taken for argument against a powerful and intelligent party, the true conservators of public liberty; nor against an administration, devoted both from principle and policy to the public welfare.

We call upon our readers, as moral free agents, as patriots, as the friends of human rights, developed in the free institutions of the United States, to judge calmly and dis-

passionately for themselves; to applaud or condemn the Administration according to its measures and manifest designs; and not by the denunciations of our opponents, who are willing to sacrifice every principle, and the Government itself, to promote the designs of party, in elevating a permanent Aristocracy, by which the distinctive marks of "Plebian" and "Patrician" shall be known and acknowledged in our land.

But we have no fears for the result. We look forward to the increase of the "democracy of numbers," through the power of truth, and the general exercise of the elective franchise. Truly our countrymen ought not to neglect this great privilege, but be always determined that whatever may befall the country, no mischief shall grow out of their indifference or neglect.

Among some of the wealthy of our opponents, is a class who are Democratic Republican in feeling, and would gladly side with the friends of Equal Rights, did they believe the Union could be preserved, and our Institutions maintained. But they have adopted the notion that our country is to pass, in the cycle of nations, the different forms of aristocracy, monarchy, limited and despotic, till, perhaps, revolution disjoins the mass, and the experiment again is tried of Equal Rights and Republican Government. They suppose it in vain to resist the fiat of fate, and think, as the rich must eventually govern, that it is as well to hasten the doom, while they are in that rank, and have a prospect of family aggrandizement. In short, they believe that they have a right to the spoils, which must inevitably fall into the hands of some of their order.

Another portion of the opposition, believe that the Union cannot last. That the decree of fate is also against its continuance; and as a dissolution must take place, the sooner the better, that the different sections of the country may consult their present interests, and exalt to office their several favorites.—The number who really wish a dissolution, if it can be avoided, is small, and are not sufficiently strong to accomplish their object; but joined to the fatalists, they form a fearful array, that requires the united energies of the Democratic Republican party to combat.

A third division of the opposition is composed of the ancient Federalists; the number of these is small; for we do not count the upstart gentry who are emulous of that political character, among the number; they know and feel nothing of the doctrines and sympathies of the ancient Federal party.—They were honest; but entertained a political error, fatal to universal suffrage and equal rights. They believed that the elective franchise should be guarded by property tests; and a Senate for life, was proposed by some of their leading members. They wished to begin where a portion of our modern Whigs desire to end; but with very different views—viz: with an Aristocracy. The Federalists desired an Aristocracy because they believed the institution of such an order could alone preserve the Union, and secure our freedom as a nation. Those of the modern Whigs who desire it, have promotion only in view—they have none of the love of country cherished by Hamilton, Jay, Lincoln, Marshall, the elder Adams, and many others; whose personal virtues we have always admired; whose patriotism we have never questioned; but whose political opinions we have, from childhood, detested.

The merchants advocate a United States Bank, because it will promote their interests, without stopping to inquire into political consequences. The Federalists approve it, because it favors their wishes for a consolidated and energetic Government. And the pseudo Whigs desire it, as a means of hastening the destiny of our Republic to Aristocratic dominion.

We have thus given a hasty view of the political opinions to which the STANDARD has been and will be opposed. They are decidedly hostile to the principles of the Democratic Republican party; which the Editor imbibed in his boyhood, in the days of Jefferson, and which have "grown with his growth, and strengthened with his strength."

And if so unimportant a member of the Republic, may be allowed so to express himself, he wishes to fall, if fall they must, with the People; and never to rise in wealth or consequence, on the ruins of public Liberty and Equal Rights.

MR. CALHOUN'S REMARKS.

We invite the attention of our readers to the Remarks of Mr. Calhoun, on the issue of Treasury Notes, in this day's paper. We think they will approve of his opinions on this subject. Several points are ably investigated. The notion that this plan will increase the power of the Executive, is not conceded by Mr. C. Indeed, so far from increasing the power of the President, it is calculated to circumscribe his influence; and the number of persons over whom that influence will extend, in the new system, will be much less than in the connection with the Government and the Banks, so far as we understand it.

RECIPROCITY OF FEELING.—The editor of the *Montreal Herald*, who has an aversion to Republicanism, and an inveterate prejudice against the United States, their Government and People, highly approves the arrangement that the United States Bank has entered into, by appointing an agency in London "to regulate the exchange between the United States and Great Britain." We assure the Editor of the *Herald* that the Whigs of this country have reciprocal feelings for this measure and all its aristocratic tendencies.

ECLIPSE.—A total eclipse of the moon will take place on Friday Evening next, partly visible in this city. Middle of eclipse 5 h. 59 m.; end of total darkness, 6.45; end of eclipse, 7.45.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington City, Oct. 3d, 1837.

Sir:—This has been a great day with the democratic republicans. We have heard of the success of our friends in Baltimore, by a large majority, in the State election.

The Senate passed Mr. Calhoun's amendment to the sub-treasury bill. Mr. Rives' amendment was put down by a large majority. In the House, the vote on the Mississippi Election, was 118 to 106, in favor of the sitting members, elected in pursuance of a proclamation of the Governor—for the whole term of two years. It was a party vote on the part of the Whigs—some few of our friends voted with them; every Whig from our State voted against them, and all the democrats for them, except Gen. McKay, who did not vote.

We are soon to be stronger than ever; the South will be united; I mean the democratic republicans. Mr. Calhoun has made one of his most powerful efforts, on the side of truth and justice.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE DEPOSITES.

By the passage of this Act, the next instalment of the Deposites with the States, is postponed till January 1839. The Whig presses are beginning a clamour on this subject, forgetting, that the object of this measure is to benefit the merchants—mostly of their own party. They made a great outcry for "relief," "relief," and the very first attempt to lighten the burdens of the people is met by their condemnation. The scandalous libel is reiterated, that the government has brought this difficulty upon the country; and no sympathy is expressed for its embarrassments; but on the contrary, exultation and abuse—while foreigners enjoy the affection and commiseration of these unscrupulous partisans. It is somewhat in character too, that most of the Whig members of Congress, have not only refused to propose any measures of relief, but oppose every thing offered by the Democratic Republicans. Let the people ponder on these things, and ask themselves if there can be any love of country, any patriotism in conduct like this. Another instance of so reckless a devotion to the infuriated spirit of party, cannot be found in our annals. To establish a national bank is their design, and to accomplish this, they wrong and insult both the government and the people.

It is a source of gratification, however, that some of the opposition take a different view of the subject. The Western Carolinian of the 6th inst. says:—"We are truly surprised to see the opposition to this bill, and the quarter from which this opposition comes. The Whigs should be the last to oppose the bill: that party was instrumental in effecting the passage of the Deposit Act, under which the distribution has taken place, because there was a surplus in the Treasury." And again the editor says:—"Another cause which has done much to produce a deficit in the Treasury, has been the postponement of the payment of Merchants' duty Bonds; but can the Whigs grumble at this measure of the Executive? They asked it, and we believe that the best interests of the country demanded an extension of time on these Bonds." Between the alternatives of creating a national debt, and of postponing the 4th instalment, we think that patriotism can have no hesitation in deciding. But it is not patriotism that calls in question the policy of this Act; the Whigs intend to use it as a bugbear to control elections, and we forwarn the people of their designs.

MAINE ELECTION.

The Augusta Age of the 27th ult. gives further items concerning the election; it says that the 500 votes claimed for Mr. Kent, the Whig candidate, "is whittled down to the little end of nothing." It is settled that there is no election of Governor, although it is not known whether Mr. Parks or his opponent has the most votes. So far, there are 120 scattering. The Whigs are frequently reminded of the excellent jokes they cracked with 500 guns for Kent's election. There were celebrations in several towns, and in Hallowell, a staunch democrat who occupied a part of one of the blocks which the federalists illuminated, was requested to light his windows. He concluded to do it in his own way, and contribute at once to the amusement and instruction of the spectators. He accordingly set up in one of his windows a transparency exhibiting the appropriate words, "POSITIVELY FOR THIS YEAR ONLY." The hit was a capital one and provoked a great deal of sport.

SALUTARY LAW.—The Legislature of the State of Alabama, at its session in June last, passed an Act, that any person who shall, on a sudden rencounter, stab or cut another, with a bowie knife or Arkansas Toothpick, or any similar knife, so that he die, shall be adjudged guilty of murder, with malice aforethought. And for every such weapon sold, given or otherwise disposed of within the State, the person selling, &c. shall pay a tax of one hundred dollars—and if he fail to give in the same in his list of taxable property, shall be adjudged guilty of perjury.

EXPERIMENT.—We learn that a locomotive has been placed on the Wilmington Rail Road, two miles of which is completed contiguous to the town, and that it runs at the rate of 24 miles an hour.

MILITARY COURT.—A Military Court of Inquiry was lately convened at Knoxville, Tenn., for the investigation of charges against Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, exhibited by Gov. CLAY, of Alabama. Gen. W., is honorably acquitted, by the unanimous opinion of the Court.

The accounts of the fever in New-Orleans, are of the most afflictive character; it is supposed 100 die daily.

CHEERING NEWS.

The Baltimore city election, which took place on the 2d inst. has resulted in the election of the four Van Buren Members, by an average majority of 104. The election throughout the State, so far as heard from, looks highly favorable to the democratic cause. We believe the Whigs will hardly fire 500 guns for Maryland.

GEORGIA ELECTIONS.

The election in the State of Georgia, for Governor and members of Assembly, took place on the 4th inst. The returns, as yet, are few in number, and we have no certain data on which to estimate the loss or gain of either party.

PETERSBURG CONSTELLATION.

H. HAINES, esq. editor of the Petersburg Constellation, having become embarrassed, from causes not connected with his political life, has surrendered the Constellation Establishment to trustees, who offer it for sale on the 15th November next, unless previously disposed of at private sale. We hope, with Mr. H. that this is only a "brief professional farewell."

We acknowledge ourselves indebted to the kindness of Messrs. Brown, Strange, Montgomery, and Calhoun, for sundry documents.

We have received the Speech of the Hon. ROBT. F. STRANGE, on the bill imposing additional duties on certain officers, as depositaries in certain cases. We fear its length will compel us to divide it: but it is too good not to be laid before our friends, and we shall do so as soon as possible.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.

A slip from the N. Orleans Bulletin brings us an account of a most distressing shipwreck. It is not stated to what place the Pennsylvania was bound, but our fears are much excited, from the names of the passengers lost, that the event will be afflicting to a portion of the lower part of this State. The following is the account:—

Ship Amelia reports that on 20th Sept., in lat. 32 23 long. 73, she fell in with schr. Pennsylvania, Capt. Williams, bottom up, with two men in a very exhausted state clinging to her bottom. The survivors stated that she sailed from New York 10th September, with 21 passengers, with a crew of six persons, including officers, and that she was capsized on the night of 16th Sept., after the passengers had retired for the night. The Captain and crew were on deck at the time of the accident, and supposed to have been immediately lost—seven passengers being immediately drowned below, and the rest of them continued to survive struggling in the hold among the cargo, until the next Monday, when J. P. Williams and Lansing Dougherty escaped from the cabin, and by great exertions gained the bottom of the vessel, the cries of their comrades being distinctly heard throughout the day—but gradually sunk into a dismal moan, and became extinct during the following night.

The officers of the Amelia, indulging the faint hope that some of the unfortunate passengers in the hold of the schooner might yet be alive, despatched her jolly boat with tools to scout her, & providentially discovered one young man yet breathing, but quite senseless, and bruised in a shocking manner; the remains of the other persons were floating about the hold of the vessel. The youth being conveyed to the ship, every medical aid within the reach of her company was administered to him, but all without success—the poor fellow survived only two days.

The names of the passengers as given by the survivors, are as follows, viz:—Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Barry, Messrs Lyons, Kess, Burrell, Whitney, Thompson, McGill, Wilson, Holler, Liebe, Ramps, Tiech, a youth named William, under the care of Mr. Whitney, and the two survivors, J. P. Williams and Lansing Dougherty.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Editor.—I saw in the Standard of the 13th ult. an Enigma, the answer of which I judge to be "Melchisedec" who had neither beginning of days nor end of time, and had neither father nor mother. I think I have answered the "enigma," and now demand of the writer the forty sheets of Sampson, and let him pay the Printer.

B. E.

FROM THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN.

We have lately seen, with some surprise in the opposition papers, demands upon our two Senators in Congress, to resign their seats in that body, in obedience to their acknowledged doctrine of the right of instruction.

That these gentlemen do believe in the existence of that right none can deny; and that they will obey it whenever called upon to do so, we believe, none can doubt. But do not the opposition extend the right of the doctrine of instruction, further than those who have been violently assailed for sustaining it, ever did? We have been of opinion, that when constituents instructed their representatives; that these instructions were a direct and evident request, to forward or oppose some certain specified measure or resign. But according to the present principles of the opposition, the doctrine of instruction is as vague and uncertain as any thing can be. Now when were these instructions given? We are told that they were given at the last Congressional election. Or in other words that as the people elected a majority of opposition members to Congress, they thereby made a demand upon the Senators of the State to resign their seats.

That the opponents of the administration are united in one aim,—the determination to vituperate the officers, and misconstrue the acts of the Government, is very readily admitted, but upon what other grounds do they meet in a union of principle? certainly none. Upon what measure then, are our Senators instructed to act? If we look back into the origin of these modern self-styled Whigs, to ascertain, we behold too discordant a mixture, from which to draw any general conclusion. Here, is seen, a group of Consolidationists—there a party of Nullifiers.

Here, the high Tariff, Henry Clay men, are assembled, there reduce-the-revenue-to-the-wants-of-the-Government men are strolling—here a few Judge White U. S. Bank men are in close confabulation—and there a score or two of Gen. Harrison men are decanting upon the utility and necessity of a United States Bank; but, of late, saying nothing about the danger of electing Military Chieftains to the Presidency.

If our judgment do not mislead us, representatives are instructed to obey or resign. But obey whom, in the present instance, strikes us somewhat of a puzzling question. The truth is, there is too great a difference in the principles of the opposition ever to be reconciled; and while thus divided it is idle for them to talk of their instructions.

The Senators of North Carolina, we doubt not, will be true to the doctrines which they have professed; they will be found in the ranks of the people, opposing every encroachment on their rights and interests, while they retain their places; and ready and willing to yield them up to or obey the first definite call of those who have the right to make it.

FROM THE SAVANNAH GEORGIAN.

FROM FLORIDA.

The schr. Oscar, Capt. Buckingham, arrived here yesterday morning, from St. Augustine.

The following is the only intelligence we have received from the Seat of War: Extract from a letter, dated:

St. Augustine, Sept. 27.

Gen. Hernandez, with about 240 men, have just returned from Tomoka, they brought in Philip's son, Wild Cat, and three other Mickasukie Chiefs, under a flag of truce, to confer with Philip as to their future proceedings. It is thought Philip will command his son to bring in as many of his people as he can get. While Gen. H. was out they took 9 negroes, the property of Col. Depyster, and brought them in.

HERALD OFFICE, ST. AUGUSTINE, OCT. 1.

LATEST FROM FORT KING.

An express arrived in this city last evening from Fort King, by which we learn that all the Indians who had assembled in that neighborhood some time since, had suddenly disappeared. They were in number about 300. We have heard no cause assigned for this movement on their part.

We also learn that two Expresses were due at Fort King from Tampa Bay, and fears were entertained that they had been cut off.

FROM THE GLOBE.

INDIAN DANCE.

We understand the Sioux Indians, now in the city, will, by request, go through some of their war and other dances to-morrow the 4th inst., at 4 o'clock, on the public square, at the corner of 14th street west, and K street north, (near the Franklin Row,) provided the weather is suitable.

As an intimation of the nature of the performance, we publish below a sketch from Keating's Narrative of Col. Long's Expedition, upon which we have accidentally laid our hands. It is of a dance of warriors of the same tribe.

"Having requested that the warriors should favor us with a dance, Wanotan had one performed for us in the afternoon; he apologized for the imperfection of the dancers, the best being then absent from the place. The dresses which they wore, were more carefully arranged than usual, and indicated that some pains had been taken for the occasion.

"The performers stood in a ring, each with the wing of a bird in his hand, with which he beat time on his gun, arrow, or something that would emit a sound. They commenced their singing in a low tone, gradually raising it for a few minutes, then closing it suddenly with a shrill yell; after a slight interruption, they recommenced the same air, which they sang without any variation for near three-quarters of an hour. This was accompanied by a few unmeaning words. Occasionally one of the performers would advance into the centre of the ring, and relate his warlike adventures.

"They frequently laughed aloud, and appeared to go through the exercise with much spirit. After the dance had continued some time, a few presents were divided among them. Upon receiving them, they hastily ran away, apparently as much satisfied as we were."

This matter of the presents, we understand, is an essential part of the ceremony. The spectators, therefore, especially the ladies, must supply themselves liberally with trinkets, ribbons, &c. &c.

MARRIED.

In Gainsville Ala. Mr. John H. Garner, to Miss Mary Eliza, daughter of Joseph Bell, Esq. late of Newbern, N. C. At Kingston Lenoir County, Rev. Curtis Hooks of Wayne county, to Miss Ann W. Lovick.

In Fayetteville, on Thursday evening last, Mr. Alexander B. Summers, of New York, to Miss Elizabeth L. Pearce.

In Cumberland county, on the 27th ult., Capt. Lodwick McRae, of Wilmington, to Miss Margaret McNeill youngest daughter of Neill McNeill, Esq.

In Moore county, Rev. William Harper of Chatham county, to Miss Mary Davis.

In Lincoln, Mr. George R. Brison, to Miss Harriet E. daughter of William Clark, all of that county. Also, Mr. Matthew Leeper, aged 86, to Miss Peggy Mariner, aged 36.

In Charlotte, Mr. Pierre Sannier to Miss Harriet L. Williams.

In Edenton, Mr. George Hardcastle to Miss Nancy Harrison.

In Guilford, Mr. Albert Ranking to Miss Mary D. McMurtry.

In Rockingham county, Mr. Elisha Crawford to Miss Elizabeth Night.

In Tarborough, Mr. Edward C. Parker to Mrs. Celia Price. Also, on the 1st inst. Mr. Elijah Elliott to Mrs. Margaret Ford.

In Rutherford county, Mr. John H. Wilkins to Mrs. Mildred Bowden.

In Trenton, Jones county, Mr. Hardy O. Conner to Miss Eliza Perry.

In Craven county, Mr. Michael N. Fisher to Miss Francis C. Bailey.

In Rockingham county, James M. Williamson, Esq. of Mississippi, formerly of

Person county, N. C. to Miss Leonora Watt in Newbern, Mr. Henry J. B. Clark, of Washington, N. Carolina to Miss Matilda D. Clark, daughter of Elijah Clark, Esq.

In Salisbury, N. C. on the 4th inst. Rev. James Purvis, of the M. E. Church, to Miss Eliza J. Barker, of this place.

Near Jonesville, Surry county, on Thursday 28th ultimo, Mr. John H. Hunt, to Miss Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Aaron Woodruff, Esq.

In Burke county, on the 21st ult. Major Robert McD. Tate, to Miss Sarah E. daughter of Col. John E. Butler. Also, on 26th ult. at Hickory Grove, Burke county, Wm. S. Spencer, Esq. of Morganton, to Mrs. Eliza Ann Tate.

DIED.

In Henry county, Va., (whither he had gone on a trip of business), Mr. Thomas A. Terry, Editor of the Danville Reporter.

In Charlotte, Francis Irwin, eldest son of Mr. John Irwin, aged 19 years.

At her residence near Fayetteville, Mrs. Catharine Bowell, relict of the late Abner F. Bowell, in the 55th year of her age.

At the residence of his father, Capt. Lockard H. Alford, in Franklin co., N. C., on the 29th ult. Madison S. Alford, after a severe illness of bilious fever.

In Wilmington, Mrs. Ann M. Wilson, late consort of Mr. William Wilson, aged 38.

In Granville co., Mrs. Mary A. Barnett, consort of Mr. Robert S. Barnett, and daughter of Mr. Thomas Davis, aged 25 years.

At his residence, near Memphis, Tenn. Col. Joseph Graham, a son of the late Gen. Joseph Graham of Lincoln, N. C., aged about forty years.

In Granville county Mrs. Martha Minor, wife of Mr. Randal Minor, in the 53d year of her age.

In Tarboro' Edgecomb co. N. C. on 1st inst. Mr. Frederick Phillips, aged about 66 years. Also, on the 2d inst. Mr. Zachariah Samsnett, aged about 55 years. Also, on 2d inst. Mr. David Lane, aged about 45 years, leaving a wife and several children.

On the 28th ult. at his residence about 8 miles North of La Grange, Tennessee, Mr. William Laughter. Mr. L. was a native of Warren county, N. C.

In Salisbury, on the 2nd inst. Thomas Cowan, infant son of George W. and Harriet Brown, aged 2 years, 4 months and 4 days. Also, on the 2nd inst. Susan, infant daughter of Aaron and Mary Woolworth, aged about 11 months. Also, on the 2nd inst. in the vicinity of Salisbury, Mary Elizabeth, infant daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Craig, aged about nine months.

PROPOSALS

BY **TURNER & HUGHES:** For publishing a Digest of all the Reported decisions of the Courts in North Carolina, commencing with the earliest Reporter and including the decisions of the Supreme Court at their JUNE Term, 1837.

PREPARED BY JAMES TREDELL.

TERMS.

This Digest will contain about twice as much matter as Hawks', will be comprised in one volume royal octavo, in good type and on good paper. The Law and Equity cases, will be digested in separate parts. The price to be one cent a page—not exceeding in the whole, seven dollars a copy. Printed on good paper, and well bound.

The work to be sent to the Press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained, and to be delivered at the Court-Houses of the counties in which the subscribers reside.

Persons holding subscription papers, are requested to return them to Turner & Hughes, Raleigh, N. C. by the 30th day of November next. And those who may not see a subscription paper, will please forward their names to T. & H.

October 11.

154-4.

State Bank of North Carolina.

An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, on the first Monday in November next, to take measures for a final dividend of the effects of the Bank. Stockholders are requested to attend in person or by proxy.

W. PEACE, Pres.

Raleigh, Oct. 9, 1837.

Register till meeting.

Notice.

WAS committed to the Jail of Johnston co. on the 5th inst. a negro man, who says his name is MARTIN, and that he belongs to Edwin Moore, of Edgecombe county, who had started with him and others to the West. From appearance, he is about thirty five years old, black thin visage, and a very sore leg. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

A. S. BALLINGER, Sh'ff.

Sept. 6, 1837.

154-3.

Notice.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, 25th October, 1837, at the late residence of THOMAS BLACKWELL, deceased, all the perishable estate, consisting of HORSES, COWS, HOGS, a Crop of CORN, FODDER, &c. &c.

Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, Plantation Tools, &c. &c.

TERMS.—Nine months credit, bond with approved security.

All persons having claims against the estate of said THOMAS BLACKWELL, deceased, are hereby notified to bring them forward forthwith, as I expect to close my administration speedily.

JAMES WYCHE, Adm'r.

with the will annexed of THOMAS BLACKWELL, dec'd.

Granville co. Sept. 25, 1837.

154-31.

COACHES, BAROUCHES, Harness, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he keeps on hand the above CARRIAGES, together with every description of pleasure

VEHICLES, and having the best workmen in his employment, he pledges himself, that the CARRIAGES manufactured at his shop shall in all cases, be made out of the best material, and executed faithfully, and in the latest fashions; and in point of elegance, not surpassed by any made here or elsewhere. In every case his work is warranted.

Those wishing to supply themselves, and desirous to encourage home manufactures, will do well to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received.

THO. COBBES.

Raleigh, June 27, 1837.

Star and Register.